



## HOW SOME PEOPLE FEEL OVER THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS.

## HOSTILITIES WITHIN A WEEK

Cuban Recognition and Armed Intervention Will Form the Basis of the Message.

## SENATE REPORT WILL BE ON THESE LINES

Backed By a Strong Paragraph Fixing the Responsibility For Maine Disaster Upon Spain.

Conviction of a Close Friend of President McKinley Regarding the Time of the Outbreak—If Foreign Intervention Is to Come, It Will Be Within the Next Few Days—While Cuban Recognition In Itself Is No Justification For Casus Belli, It Would Be Followed By the Withdrawal of the Spanish Minister—Polo Feels His Time Is Short—What the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Did Yesterday, and the Understanding With the President.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 2.—Henry C. Payne, national Republican committeeman for Wisconsin, who has been in the east for the past week, arrived home today. Mr. Payne saw President McKinley while in Washington, and basing his belief on his talk with the president, says that war with Spain is inevitable; that within a week the conflict will have begun.

Washington, April 2.—The issue between the United States and Spain remains unchanged. No communications having been received upon the situation have passed between this government and Spain since last Thursday night, when Minister Woodford transmitted the reply of the Spanish ministry to the president's propositions of two weeks ago. Both governments appear to accept this issue as made up, and are shaping their courses accordingly. This being the case, the view is universally entertained, even by representative men of the administration, that congress, upon receipt of the president's message early next week, will take action which it is almost universally expected must result in the severance of the relations of the two countries.

This was in part foreshadowed by the action of the senate committee on foreign relations today in agreeing to a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and for armed intervention if necessary to secure independence.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

With the crisis so near at hand, it is believed that if any European intervention or mediation is to come it will be within the next few days. It is said, however, at the state department, late this afternoon, that no offer of European mediation had yet been officially transmitted to this government. It was the general understanding that friendly overtures of this nature were looked for at almost any time from France or Austria, and it was reported during the day that the presence of Washington of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland was in connection with mediation from Rome, but it was stated on high authority at the state department, that no overtures of this character had taken official form, nor was the state department advised that any such steps were in contemplation.

NOT CASUS BELLI.

It is the understanding in official circles, based upon information that the recognition of Cuban independence would not in itself be regarded by Spain as a casus belli.

But at the same time there is little doubt that such recognition of Cuban independence would be followed by the withdrawal of the Spanish minister and his entire suite from Washington, and the termination of Spain's diplomatic representation at Washington. Such a thing is one of the last steps preceding actual war.

It is probable, however, that the withdrawal of the Spanish minister following the recognition of independence would not be such an indication of war as it would be an emphatic protest by the Spanish government against the recognition of the independence of a colony over which Spain claims sovereignty. It is also probable that the Spanish government would not declare war, yet it

is believed in diplomatic circles such a step would have consequences inevitably terminating in war. For that reason recognition of independence is likely to be less grave than intervention.

## SPANISH MINISTER.

The Spanish minister continues to preserve his outward calm, although he feels that the relations are extremely strained, and that his stay in Washington may not be long continued. To some of his diplomatic associates who called today, he said that his conscience was perfectly clear, as he thought that Spain's cause was a just one, and for this reason he felt no agitation. His position is trying, however, as the Spanish legation has been subjected to a number of petty indignities recently. These are of such a petty character that they have not been called to the government officials' attention, although police officers were detailed to see that the offenses were not continued and no acts of vandalism or personal indignity were committed.

## MESSAGE ON TUESDAY.

The guidance of the White House tonight was in striking contrast with the intense activity and repressed excitement of the past few days. For several hours the president was alone in his private library busily engaged in the preparation of his forthcoming message to congress. No callers were received except by appointment, and with the two or three whom the president did see early in the evening, he conversed very briefly.

At 11:30 o'clock General Grover announced positively, after an extended conference with the president, that the message would not be sent to congress before next Tuesday.

The participants in the conference were Senator Hanna, General Grover, and Judge A. C. Thompson, president of the criminal law classification committee. Attorney General Griggs was present a short time.

General Grover said there was nothing new in the Spanish situation tonight. "Not the slightest change is perceptible," he said. "The president is carefully considering his message, and it will be a memorable state document."

"No," he replied to an inquiry, "it will not be sent to congress on Monday. It will not go before Tuesday. It is no child's play to prepare such a president's message." General Grover was asked:

"Do you expect any action by congress on Monday, in advance of the president's message?" General Grover was asked:

"Oh, yes," he replied, "Congress will be entirely willing to await the action of the president. Everybody thoroughly realizes that the chief executive of this

(Continued on Page 2)

## MURDERED MRS. CLUTE

Albert Hoff Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

## VERDICT OF THE JURY

JURORS WERE OUT BUT TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES.

Theory of the Prosecution Was That an Uncontrollable Temper Caused Hoff to Commit the Murder—Disappointed Because Mrs. Clute Did Not Employ Him to Move Her Furniture.

(Special to The Herald.)

San Francisco, Cal., April 2.—When the trial of Albert Hoff for the murder of Mrs. Clute was resumed before Judge Cook this morning, Assistant District Attorney Hosmer commenced the closing argument for the prosecution. Mr. Hosmer made no criticism upon the defense, as conducted by Hoff's attorney, but confined himself entirely to the evidence, particularly to the motive that probably actuated Hoff in the murder of Mrs. Clute.

"An uncontrollable temper," said Hosmer, "caused Hoff to commit this murder. He expected Mrs. Clute to employ him to move her furniture from her place on the street to the house, and when she refused to do so, his anger got the better of him, and in his passion, he killed Mrs. Clute with the coupling pin that was found in her body."

Mr. Hosmer attacked Hoff's testimony in his own behalf, saying it was entirely without foundation in fact, and entirely disproved by the evidence introduced by the prosecution. Hoff's face clouded with anger while his veracity was being attacked.

Mr. Hosmer closed his argument to the jury late this afternoon, and the judge began his instructions to the jury, which retired soon after 4 o'clock, returning 25 minutes later with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

## UTAH AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

## POSTMASTER APPOINTED FOR TUCKER, UTAH COUNTY.

New Postoffice For San Juan County—Helper For the St. George Indian School.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, April 2.—Representative King this afternoon secured from the commissioner of Indian affairs an order for the assignment of a male helper at the new St. George Indian school. A woman teacher has already been ordered to the school.

Emerson R. Nason was today appointed postmaster at Tucker, Utah county, vice Mrs. L. L. Jones, removed. A postoffice has been established at Carleton, San Juan county, Utah, with Lazle Trout as postmaster.

Senator Cannon returned this afternoon from New York, where he has been on important legal business connected with the Oregon Short Line.

Hospital Steward George S. Carr, Fort Douglas, has been ordered to Fort Morgan, Ala.

Miss Mary E. McKenny of Idaho has been promoted from a \$1,200 to a \$1,400 clerkship in the pension office.

An original pension of \$5 per month is granted Davis Thomas of Malad City, Ida.

Willis H. Morris of Salem, Ore., has been appointed physician at Fort Hall Indian school, Idaho, at \$3,000 per annum.

Hay Scare in Idaho.

(Special to The Herald.)

Pocatello, Ida., April 2.—The heavy snowfall all over southeastern Idaho during the past two weeks gives assurance of plenty of water during the summer, but it has made stockmen anxious in regard to the hay supply. No stock has been turned out yet, and hay is very scarce.

Johns Gets One Year.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 2.—W. H. Johns, the railroad conductor, today pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

## EXCITEMENT ON RESERVATION

Twenty Thousand Acres of Good Farming Land.

## RUSH FROM VERNAL IS ON THE INCREASE

All the Asphaltum Veins Have Now Been Located.

White River Utes Said to Be In an Ugly Mood—Commissioner Jones Says Gilsonite Lands Are Not Open to Location—Senator Cannon Will Introduce a Bill Throwing Them Open.

(Special to The Herald.)

Vernal, Utah, April 2.—The excitement and the interest over the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation are on the increase in this section and out-its are leaving hourly for the promised land. There seemed considerable doubt at first as to whether the lands were actually opened to the public. As nothing to the contrary has been received as yet, one by one the doubting ones are joining the procession that is striking out in the search of homes.

Parties well acquainted with the reservation state that there is something over 20,000 acres of good land scattered over the reservation, that will be susceptible to irrigation. The major part of the reservation is what is called "bad lands."

The great rush seems to be headed along the Green river. Others are headed for the lands located between Duchesne and Ouray agency.

It is reported here that the White river Utes feeling ugly over the matter and some fear that serious complications may arise. There are some reports that there are good mineral indications across Green river and the irresponsible prospector is also swinging into line.

It is perceived that every known gilsonite or elaterite vein on the grounds opened has a location notice posted on it tonight. Locators are hoping that some technicality in the law reserving these deposits will leave them in ultimate possession.

## TO OPEN ASPHALT LANDS.

Senator Cannon Will Introduce a Bill Monday.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, April 2.—Senator Cannon will on Monday introduce a bill opening all the gilsonite lands in the Uncompahgre reservation. He does this after consultation and by agreement with Senator Rawlins. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has agreed not to oppose the measure drafted by the Utah senator. It contains the provisions which it has been sought to incorporate in previous Indian appropriation bills, including the limitation that no individual can locate more than two claims. The chances for the passage of the legislation is excellent.

## ASPHALT LANDS NOT OPEN.

Indian Commissioner W. A. Jones said tonight to your correspondent: "No instructions have been given the Uncompahgre commissioners in regard to the gilsonite lands. The matter stands now just as before, as far as the mineral lands are concerned. Only agricultural lands have been thrown open. The mineral lands are still in possession of the United States. If any instruction was sent the commissioners it was without the knowledge of the Indians."

## RIGHTS OF LOCATORS.

Some Conflicting Opinions As to the Asphaltum Lands.

In connection with the opening of

the Uncompahgre Indian reservation, a question has arisen as to whether a person who locates a tract of land in that portion of the reserve opened to settlement on April 1, may obtain title to his claim if gilsonite or kindred minerals should be discovered thereon after date of settlement. The Herald has propounded the query to several persons, who are deemed to be well informed on the subject, but a slight diversity of opinion exists as to the effect of the law under the conditions named.

## A REASONABLE OPINION.

The language used in the act is to the effect that all lands of the Uncompahgre reservation not allotted in severalty to the Indians before April 1, 1893, shall, on that date, be open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States, excepting, however, therefrom all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt, elaterite or other like substances, the title to which is reserved to the United States. From the wording of the law and his knowledge of the evident intent of congress and the administration in the premises, Secretary of State Hammond has formed the opinion that settlers will be denied the privilege of acquiring government title to farming or grazing lands upon which, subsequently, discoveries are made of substantial quantities of the mineral substances. Secretary Hammond states that a geological survey was made of the reservation, and in addition the lands were sectioned, so that the known veins or deposits of these mineral substances have been marked and designated for exception from entry under existing laws. The authorities at Washington have favored leasing such lands. However, the secretary's knowledge of the activity of the St. Louis Geological and Petroleum company in lobbying at Washington, prompts him to say that the law was so framed to protect the United States against a fraud to the detriment of the country. He believes that the discovery of bituminous minerals upon its farm or grazing tract, if he had not already acquired title to a portion of the unrestricted domain.

## A MORE FAVORABLE OPINION.

Commissioner Harris of the state land board, in his interpretation of the law and forecast of its effect in cases like the hypothetical one in point, but he holds the same land only the areas known to be gilsonite, asphalt or elaterite in character at the time of the reservation's opening are excepted from location entry. The support his opinion, Commissioner Harris cites the rulings at Washington pertaining to the grant of school lands a part to the state and a part to the Indians. After the manner of the law, he believes, to profit by any discovery of minerals on school sections.

## SCHOOL LAND SELECTIONS.

The contention of the government land officials is that lands known to be mineral in character are not included in the grants made to the state for the benefit of the public school fund. On this point a judicial decision will be rendered before many months, the test case being the mineral entry of the Cleopatra lode on a school section in Tipton district. Some of the points involved in this case are similar to expected controversies in the entry of lands in the Uncompahgre reservation, and a decision in the Cleopatra case might have an important bearing on the subject of unknown mineral locations passed to patent as homestead or kindred entries.

## SENATOR RAWLINS' VIEWS.

Early last winter Senator Rawlins expressed the belief that since the act granting lands to the state did not specially reserve nor include school sections known to be mineral in character, all such sections, whether mineral bearing or not, were ceded to the state, notwithstanding that a general law serves the title to mineral lands to the general government. Senator Rawlins believed then that his contention would triumph if it were brought to the notice of the United States supreme court in a test case.

## Idaho Board of Arbitration.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., April 2.—Governor Steiensen today appointed George M. Payne of Mountain Home as the third member of the state board of arbitration, the other two members being unable to agree on the selection of their colleagues.

## Diphtheria at Downey.

(Special to The Herald.)

Focatello, Ida., April 2.—Diphtheria of violent type has broken out in the settlement of Downey, south of here. The 13-year-old son of W. H. Whittaker is dead. The schools have been closed to prevent the spread of the infection.

## Fire at Cheyenne.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, April 2.—The explosion of a lamp in the house of James Talbot this evening, caused a \$2,000 fire.

## THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE.  
Hostilities Within a Week.  
Excitement On Reservation.  
Royal Spanish Family In Peril.  
Hoff Murdered Mrs. Clute.  
PAGE TWO.  
Hawkshaw Senators.  
PAGE THREE.  
The Camp of Nelson.  
Veteran Artillery Association.  
Osteopathy and the Doctors.  
PAGE FOUR.  
Editorial.  
PAGE FIVE.  
Germany and Spain.  
Derby at Ingleside.  
Our War May Spread.  
PAGE SIX.  
State News.  
Warm Opposition to Mrs. Lou Hamilton.  
Horses In Demand.  
PAGE EIGHT.  
Local Politics.  
City and County Finances.  
Wells-Fargo's Bank On Fire.  
The Mining Congress Booms.  
PAGE NINE.  
The Public Library.  
PAGE TEN.  
Spain Preparing to Let Go.  
PAGE ELEVEN.  
Dramatic and Lyric.  
PAGE TWELVE.  
Lace House.  
PAGE THIRTEEN.  
In the Social Realm.  
PAGE FOURTEEN.  
Church Directory.  
News of the West.  
PAGE FIFTEEN.  
In Wall Street.  
PAGE SIXTEEN.  
Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.  
PAGE SEVENTEEN.  
Lions Led the Asses.  
PAGE EIGHTEEN.  
The Telectroscope.  
PAGE NINETEEN.  
Spring Fashions For Men.  
PAGE TWENTY.  
The Way England Captured Cuba In 1762.  
PAGE TWENTY-ONE.  
The Trader's Wife.  
PAGE TWENTY-TWO.  
Realm of Fashion.  
PAGE TWENTY-THREE.  
Among Malay Pirates.  
PAGE TWENTY-FOUR.  
Modern Man-of-War In Battle.

## THE "WEYLERISM" OF RAWLINS

PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE EDITOR SLURS UTAH'S SENATOR.

Boston Transcript Says Senator Rawlins and Others Would Adopt Weyler Tactics in Cuba—Warriors In Congress.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boston, Mass., April 2.—Under the heading, "Weylerism at Washington," the Transcript, the most conservative paper here, publishes tonight a scathing leading editorial characterizing Senator Rawlins and others as Weylers. The editorial follows, in part:

"The warriors in congress have already foreshadowed their campaign in Cuba, according to the correspondent of the Boston Advertiser. He says, quoting one of the war plans: 'The first move will be to starve the Spaniards of Havana.' This frank adoption of Weyler tactics shows the amount of sincerity there is in the horror expressed by the professional sympathizers of Cuba over the barbarities of the Spanish regime. What manner of congressmen are these statesmen? The bulk of the support of yellow journalism in congress is accurately represented by the little known, or unknown names of Mason of Illinois, Allen of Nebraska, Rawlins of Utah, Broderick of Kansas and Bailey of Texas. We suspect the real trouble with these fellows for some instant and uncompromising act of war is that they see the chances for war slipping away from them. The critical question of the hour is, how much these congressional echoes of the wild, western press in New York are going to prevail upon the Republican majority. Our news is that the ghost-dancers in the senate and house have done their worst."

## Gold In Her Strong Box.

San Francisco, April 2.—The steamship Alameda, from Sydney, via Auckland and Honolulu, which is due here next Wednesday, carries \$2,000,000 in English sovereigns in her strong box.

## ROYAL SPANISH FAMILY IN PERIL

Queen Regent Fears a Weyler Military Uprising.

## FOREIGN POWERS SEEKING MEDIATION

Hope Expressed That Spain May at Last Come to Terms.

On the Other Hand, War Preparations Are Unabated and the People Are Enthusiastically Patriotic—Pressure Brought to Bear Upon the Papal Nuncio to Issue a Rescript to the Insurgents—Royal Family Making Preparations For Flight.

Berlin, April 2.—The German ambassador at Madrid, Herr von Radowitz, reports to the foreign office here that the Spanish royal family fears an outbreak unless the difference between the United States and Spain is soon settled.

The Carlist movement is assuming more active form, and the royal family fears especially a pronouncement by General Weyler and the military party. Everything is prepared in the royal castles for flight. The boy king, Alfonso, will be taken to San Lúcar de Barrameda, and "Alfonso" will be a yacht kept ready for sailing. The replies to the queen's letter, asking for the intervention of the European powers, have been wholly unsatisfactory.

## FOREIGN MEDIATION.

Madrid, April 2.—A. M.—The ministerial organ, El Globo, in a leading article, inferentially confirms the statement of the correspondent of the Associated Press that the foreign powers are using every effort to mediate between the United States and Spain, and that peace is likely to result.

A conference was held here last night, which was attended by the ambassadors of the leading powers, several of whom had seen United States Minister Woodford during the day.

El Globo says that Spain, seeing that the sympathies of the powers is openly with her, will come forward, not only in defense of her own rights, but as the champion of Europe against aggressive action by the United States.

El Correo Espanola says that the mail steamer Alfonso XIII arrived at Coruna on Friday, having on board two prisoners charged with an attempt to blow up the Spanish cruiser Almirante Quintero in Havana harbor. It is also rumored that Julio Anibal Enrique and a correspondent of a New York newspaper were implicated in the attempted outrage.

## A WAY OUT.

Madrid, April 1. via Bayonne, France, April 2.—In spite of the gloomy aspect prevailing in this moving, the Associated Press correspondent hears today that Spain may find a way out of the difficulty and grant all that President McKinley has asked, though in a different form. A diplomat friendly to both nations made strong representations today to an influential Spanish minister, urging Spain to accept America's moderate demands, which he approved, and representing that if it was not done this week it would be too late. It is further learned that these representations had a decided effect.

Much pressure has been brought to bear upon the papal nuncio urging him to ask Spain to grant an armistice and at the same time issue a rescript to the insurgents, urging them, as faithful sons of the church, to accept. The plan is likely to succeed.

It is not doubted that the great difficulty in the way of Spain making such an offer is the turbulent army officers who, it is generally admitted, would endeavor to precipitate a revolution were an armistice offered at the suggestion of the United States.

MISLEADING ACCOUNTS.

Various misleading accounts of yesterday's conference have been published indicating a long and impressive decision. All that happened was